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Family Newspaper

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BRIDGETON N. J. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

VOL. X-NO 563

J. W. EDWARDS. EDWARDS & BRO. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

MILLVILLE N. J. D. H. SMOCK Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, BRIDGETON, N. J. Office in the brick building S. W. corner of Commerce and Pearl sts.

J. R. HOAGLAND, Attorney at Law, Solicitor, Master & Examiner in Chancery, BRIDGETON, N. J. Office on COMMERCE ST., over the CHRONICLE

C. P. VANDERVEER. B. F. ARCHER. VANDERVEER & ARCHER, GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, N. 3 Mrket S! reet, RIDGEWAY HOUSE, PRILADELPHIA.

C. S. MILLER. R. H. DARE. C. S. MILLER & CO. CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS STORE.
GROSSCUPS BUILDING, COMMERCE AND LAUREL
STREETS, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Taylor & Newkirk's
FANCY
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS STORE, M. E. NEWKIRK COMMERCE STREET,

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Ribbons of every variety, kept constantly on hand. Jan. 30 OLIVER S. BELDEN, M D.,

OFFICE SITUATED ON LAUREL ST, Opposite the First Presbyterian Church, Ilaving testimonials of scholarship from schools and positions of influence, I hope through a close attention to the duties of the physician to secure the confidence of the community in prac-Bridgeton, June 12, 1858.

A CARD.

C. KIRBY, SUBGEON DENTIST, c. KIRBI, SURGEON DENTIST, (successor to J. D. Harbert,) respectfully effers his professional services to the inhabitants of Cumberland County and the public generally.

Office in the row of brick buildings, five doors west of E. Davis & Son's hotel, formerly occupied Mar. 28, 1857-y.

S. B. WOODRUFF, No, 26 Commerce Street Glocks. Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

SURGEON DENTIST LATE OF BRIDGETON, No. 1330 Pine Street, near Broad N. B .- The Pine Street Omnibuses, from the Exchange, pass the door every ten minutes. May 15, 3m

DEY STREET HOUSE 54 56 & 58 Dey Street,

NEW YORK. Kept on the European Plan. Meals at all themselves by their own labor. True, they LODGING ROOMS 50 CENTS, CROTON WATER IN EVERY ROOM.

R. B. Sharrets. Sept. 25th '58.

> Henry Neff; SURGEON DENTIST.

COMMERCE St., a few doors east of the Presbyterian Session Room and directly opposite the new Baptist Church, still continues to practice Dentistry in all its various departments.

I have been using electricity in extra ting teeth, and it does really prevent the feeling of pain under the operation in all cases, I have extracted the teeth with the most satisfactory results. Bridgeton, June 27, '57.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO. CAPITAL STOOK, \$500.000. OMPANY'S Building, Walnut street, S. Corner of Fourth, Philadelphia. joint Stock rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at Total abstinence rates, the lowest in the world. A. WHILLDIN, President, J. C. SIMS, Secretary.
WM. S, BOWEN, Ag't, and Medical Examiner,
Bridgeton N. J., Sev. 25 tf.

WEST JERSEY R. R. CO.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 18th 1858 the Cars of the We-t Jersey Railroad Co will leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA. Walnut strest Wharf, at 8.45 and 11.15, A. M., and 2 am 5 o'clock, P. M.
LEAVE WOODBURY, 7.45 and 9.45, A. M. and 1 and 3.P. M. Fare between Philadelphia and Woodb oct 23 tf

BECK & LAWTON. MUSIC PUBLISHERS

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. No. 632 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA JOSEPH HILLIER'S LOOKING-GLASS & Dicture Frame Store.

Gilt and Fancy Wood Frames, made to order.
No. 65 North Second Street, Fourth door below Arch Street, East side, PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 9, 1858-y.

DENNIS & JONES, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SPERM, LARD, SEA ELEPHANT, WHALE, TANNERS' & MINERS' OIL. Also, SPERM, SOLAR SPERM, AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES. Warchouse—No. 24 South Wharves, Manufactory, Christian St., below Seventh, Philad's.
Nov. 18 3mc

Cash Paid for Broom Corn,

ROOMS, Broomhandles, and Broom Twine
for sale. Also, Brooms made up on shares

and by the piece, by THEODORE DIAMENT,

Choice Buetry. of New Jersey and Penn-

THE HEART

The heart-the heart! oh! let it be, A true and bounteous thing; As kindly warm, as nobly free, As eagle's nestling wing. Ohl keep it not, like miser's gold Shut in from all beside; But let its precious stores unfold, In mercy; far and wide. The heart—the heart that's truly blest, Is never all its own; No ray of Glory lights the breast That beats for self alone.

The heart-the heart old lot it spare,

A sigh for others' pain; The breath that soothes a brother's care. Is never spent in vain. And though it throbs at gentlest touch Or sorrow's faintest call, Twere better it should ache too much, Than never ache at all. The heart-the heart, that's truly blest, Is never all its own; No ray of Glory lights the breast That beats for self alone.

LOVE IN THE RAIN

My love took shelter under the tree From rain, the summer rain, And I, by love made bold and free, Took shelter with her under the lee Of the wide, high-spreading Chestnut tree, And blessed the rain, the rain. Quoth I, "Dost think the storm will pass?" Quoth she, "I'm but a silly lass." Quoth I. "True love hach a rainbow light." Quoth she, " Most beautiful and bright." Quoth I, "My love is hard to tell," Quoth she, "Come close, I'll listen well." Oh, rain! oh, rain! Oh, blessed rain! No sunshine e'er shall come again So doar to me as that stormy rain!

CALL TO ACTIVITY.

Up, sluggish soni, awake, slumber no more, This is no time to sleep in sin secure; If once the Bridegroom pass and shut the door, Now thou art up, fill up thy lamp with oil, Haste thee and light it at the fire of love; Watch, and attend; what is a little toil,

To gain the entrance to the joys above? Go, meet the Bridegroom with low reverence. Humbly with patience wait upon His grace, Follow His steps with love and dilligence, Leave all for Him, and only Him embrace. So shal thou enter with Him into rest And at His heavenly table sit and feast.

Ancient Devotional Poetry of the 16th Century" mo-Nor do we madly like an impeous world, Who doem religion frenzy, and the God That made them an intruder on their joys, Start at His awful name or deem His praise A jarring note

The following sensible remarks, by our favorite correspondent, Mrs. S. S. S., we clip from the New Jersey Farmer: "In olden times people generally, thought that women were under no obligation to pur-sue a regular calling, in other words, support did so, in many instances, but the principle was not recognized as applying to women as a class. They were obliged to engage in some common labor, not requiring a high degree of talent or skill, nor commanding regoods : munorative wages. They were expected to marry and be supported; and we to the luckless woman who, either from choice or the force of circumstances, did not marry. If not possessed of competence, or in the enjoy- lish goods. The purchase was made in 1675. ment of a home beneath a father's roof, she

was obliged to pick up a living as best she could; and a serry living it often was. We are sorry to say that this, to a great extent, is still the case. But a better day is dawning The idea that women are incapable of engaging in industrial pursuits, is rapidly losing ground. They do a thousand things now, which their grandfathers would have thought no woman competent to perform.

Women will, ultimately, monopolize all the lighter and more refined pursuits, and man find his appropriate place; which is not-to our mind -in any occupation where a womau can succeed as well as a man. When women find plenty of appropriate and remunerative employment, they will, as a general thing, cease to be dolls and ninnies. We not now speaking of our fine ladies, who spend their time studying an attitude, or exulting in a flirtation, but of that large and bonorable class found all over our land, the daughters of our farmers, mechanics and tradesmen. Many of these find sufficient employment at home, but many more are living on the labor of the father and brothers, when they would be far happier and more respected, if engaged in some useful pursuit themselves. There is no more necessity that a young girl should stay idly at home, waiting for a husband to support her, than that her brother should stay at home, waiting for a wife to support him; nor is it any more respectable, if viewed in the true light. Let every girl, then, engage in some useful em-ployment; in other words, learn a trade of some sort. It will give her self-respect and

a man of genius; and pondered on the for-mer condition of the now cold and mindless tenant. Those eyes that blazed with almost supernatural fire - the fire of creative genius, se lips, whose every word was music; that massive brow, like an intellectual rampart, behind which lurked the heavy artillery of thought and imagination, or the light play of the remnant of the Delawares were ordered wit and fancy - all, all may have been lost to by the Five Nations to remove to Shamowit and fancy—all, all may have been lost to its age, misunderstood, or not appreciated, and now the sluggish world, awakening at length to the glory that is departed, encloses the lifeless form in a shrine of marble, while the living man may have been clothed in rags, and dwelt in a squallid garret, with acarce nourishment to keep body and soul together.—Tait's Magazine.

by the Five Nations to remove to Shamokin, or Wyoming. (Cold, App.p.30,) but their masters informed them that it was doubtful whether they would be permitted to reside at either of those places. They eventually accepted an invitation of the Wyandots to go and live in the West, where in time they grew so strong, that, with the gether.—Tait's Magazine.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, should go the way he gether.—Tait's Magazine.

Best Store nert door to F. Pere's Prog Store,

self-reliance-qualities which our women

need, sadly; make her independent, if reverses should overtake her, and raise her,

immensely, in the estimation of all sensible

right-thinking people."

sylvania.

The tribes of Indians inhabiting the terri-The tribes of Indians inhabiting the terri-tory between the Delaware River and the Ocean are said to there been distinguished the latter attempted to league all the Indi-Ocean are said to "have been distinguished from the back Indians, who were a more war-like race, known as the Delawares or character, the price of a woman was double that of a man." [Smiths Hist. of New Jersey, p. 65] Some of the tribes had only an occasional

residence within the above limits, but there were thirty-two common to New Jersey, embracing in all about ten thousand souls .-Among these may be mentioned the Raritons, Assurpinks (stony Creek,) Raukokas, Mingor, Andastakas, Neshamines, Mantas or Frogs. The order of tribes in the lower extremity of State were as follows:

Kechemeches 50 warriors, Maritises 100: Seckoneses; Assoomaches 100; Esewonecks 40; Ramocks, 40; Axions, 200; Calafars,

150; Massellans, 200.
The King of the Raritons in the north, is is said to have had his residence upon a square rood, two miles in circuit, and one hundred and fifty feet in height, accessible only by a narrow entrance, and guarded by two hundred men. (Smiths Hist. p. 31.) The English called this Royal hold "Mount Ployden," and indicated its locality as "twenty miles from Sandhay Sea, and ninety miles from the ocean, - next to Amara hill, the retired Paradise of the children of the Ethiopian Emperor-a wonder for it is a square rock two miles in com, 150 feet high, a wali-like precipice, a straight entrance casily made invincible, where he keeps two hundred for his guards, and under is a flat valley, all plain to plant and sow." It is said he, to them "how came you to take upstronghold at the present day, if, indeed it

Gacheos, Munseys, Pomptons, Senecas, and Marquaas, The latter were of the five nations, and visited New Jersey during the upon the payment of mere nominal sums. fishing season.

In the south, there were several promitheir tribes, have been perpetuated .-Among these may be mentioned the Allaabockiek (now Cohausey,) Wahatquenack

tuted his first purchase. His second pur-chase consisted of all the land lying between Salem Creek and Cohansey. The third par chase was from Cohansey to Prince Maurice Oldman's Creek to Prince Maurice river was nurchased by the delivers of the following. purchased by the delivery of the following

Four guns, powder and lead, 101 ankers of rum, a number of shirts, shoes and stockings, four blankest, sixteen match roats, one piece of match-coating, and other Eng-6. The scarcity of game, and the rapidly actually held the property in their own right or as tributaries to the powerful Five Na-

An act was passed in 1737 appropriating referred receiving their proportion in land pecially allotted for their occupancy, three Lousand and forty, four acres in the town-

At a conference held at Easton, Pa., 17-58 and attended by the authorities of New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the one side, and five hundred Indians on the other, the Minisink and Wapping Indians released all the lands claimed by them within the limits of New Jersey, for and in consideration of the sum of £1000. Deeds were also obtained from the delawares, and other Indians claims to lands.

In 1802 the small remanant of Indians in Burlington county sold their land, and removed to a settlement on Oneida Lake, in the State of New York, where they remained until 1824, when with other Indians, they purchased from the Menominees a tract bordering upon lake Michigan, and removed thither. In 1832, the New Jersey tribe reduced to less than forty souls, applied to the Legislature of this state for remuneration, on account of their rights of hunting and fishing on unenclosed land, which they had reserved in their various agreements. Al. though no legal could be substantiated, yet the Legislature directed the Treasurer to pay their agent \$2000 upon filling a full re-linquishment of all their rights. (Gorden's

History.) ensateinal The earliest authentic accounts of the Aborgines of Pennsylvania (the Delawares or Leausps,) makes them dependents of the Five Nations," who claimed the territory by conquest, and sold it by title." In 1742 went into a church yard near the house

Something of the Aborginees | the Five Nations, and made frequent inroads upon Pennsylvania (Heckew, p. 66, 67.) It was in 1768 that the greater part of the Delawares removed to Ohio. They had little inclination to be under the eye of

early period, formed a treaty with the Five Nation Confederacy, and that the Lenspe tribes were there present. The latter nation was then prevailed upon by the urgent tion was then prevailed upon by the urgent tribes of the other tribes (in which is the new of the other tribes). tion was then prevailed upon by the urgent representations of the other tribes (in which the Dutch are said to have joined,) to assume the character of mediator or peace maker .-They were to lay down their arms, and trust their defence to their confederates, exerting themselves only in such modes as were in accordance with the character and offices they had assumed. In the figurative language of the race they became "Women, and were thus reduced to a state of depen- libel. dence. The enemies of the Lenapes assert that this change in their condition was the results of a series of hostile contests; that they were subdued by force of arms, and compelled to yield, as a conqured people .-Whether force or fraud was the means, the subjection of these tribes is admitted, and as a consequence, they lost dominion over the between the English and the Indians, in rela- I'm bound to prosecute." ent demand was intended as a fraud. But, on yourselves to sell land at all; we con-qured you; we made women of you; you as much in danger of being prosecuted, as Other tribes from a distance, occasionally inhabited New Jersey. Of these may be mentioned the Naraticongs, the Caditinasses, Gacheos, Munseys, Pomptons, Senecas, and

The first establishment of the Lenapes, after their final removal away from Penn-In the south, there were several promi-nent Kings, whose names, or the names, of but after Wayne's treaty at Greenville they removed by permission of the Mianias, to the head waters of White River, a branch of ways, Mahoppong, Neconis, Shuccotery, the head waters of White River, a brauch of the Wabash. (McAffee's Hist. p. 43.) In 1779 they could boast of five hundred fight-

scendent of this Tribe.

The Eastern Shore of Maryland was oc cupied by the Nanticokes, about 1750 removed to Wyoming, Pennsylvania. They river. It is said that the entire tract from joined the British during the Revolution,

In one sense, nothing is wastel; as all matt r is returned to the inorganic world when it is unfit for longer use in organized forms; and all the materials of all structures increasing European poulation, undoubtedly there is a waste, an unnecessary using up of are indestructible. But, in many families, led the way to this easy purchase, although fruits, vegetables, and manufactured articles there are strong doubts whether the Indians which would render comfortable many homes now suffering for just such things as are misnsed.

We know a family of two persons, in which is daily cooked food enough for twice £1690 for the purchase of Indian claims, that number. The surplus stands about the but as the Indians south of the Raritan pantry exposed to flies, dust, heat, frost pantry, exposed to flies, dust, heat, frostany casualties -or it is recooked, at twice the original cost ; half of it to be eaten, and the remainder with vegetables, mouldy bread ship of Evesham, Burlington county, and fruit, eet, to be consigned to the pigs. were purchased for them, (Allison's Laws, Here is a waste of food which requires a pretty long purse to mantain, Yet, both husband and wife are constantly complaining of hard times; they lack money, and fear positive want. Well they may; for if any thing is sure to bring want, it is waste. When the flour barrel is empty, the molasses-keg draiged, the sugar spent, and other things gone, neither husband nor wife seem to think that an unnecessary part of the whole has been devoured by pigs, nor that by which they agreed to entirely discharge if Mrs. Eve would have out two or three the Province of New Jersey to all Indian kinds for each meal, and put on the table only half the usual quantity at once, they both, would coj by their meals far better, and have the surplus in good cordition to be relished at future meals. Nobody relishes bread that has been handled, broken, rejecel. But, newly cut, an i wholesome-looking, it is always enjoyed by the hungry. A beds meal consisting of but few kinds is more en. any. joyed, as well as more healthful, that if com-posed of more kinds. Profusion is as unfalaugh, Mrs. Eve saying, "I wonder how neighbor Show-off would like that!"—it means you, you.

old doctor, that being on a visit to a village where he had spent the earlier part of his life in practice, he one morning before breakwhere he was stopping. Breakfast being placed upon the table, the doctor was inqui-

vertising columns a directory of places where house at ten colocia & M.

From the American Agriculturist. Tim Bunker on Beginning Life.

MR. EDITOR :- It is well that you are a

hundred miles out of Hookertown about ans against the United Provinces, a Dela-these times. Since that picture on "gal ware Chief answered the messenger that his horse racing" come out there has been a good nation had doffed the symbol of wemanhood deal of talk—and some swearing or more.— Lenspes. A murder among the Indians of New Jersey, (or Scheyichby) was not necessarily expiated by blood, but it could be of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of their patriotism; and the hadron of New York and New Jersey had, at an of the necessary hadron of New York and New Jersey had

stuff in the paper about the Fair?"
I did, them's my sentiments, and I can't

back down on 'em any where." "Wal, who the witcheat got up that pic ture on the gals, with their bonn ets off, and myself holding the stakes? The piece was bad enough, but that picter was all fired mean, and immodest. It want fit to be decent. I shall prosecute the publisher for

"Libel man! Why, was at the picter a true bill, according to facts?"

"A true bill! That's what I have to complain on. It was altogether too natural -There's Wilcox's gal, with her bonnet flyin, feathers and all, and a feller with his pocket-book out, that they say was meant for me. I can't go anywhere among decent country. The other nations insisted that the Lenapes had no light to make treaties, or to dispose of their lands in any manner. At one period, Canassatage, a Chief of the the last Agriculturist?" I'm gettia' tired Six Nations, was called on to settle a dispute on't, and if there's any law in the universe

his knowledge, and therefore that the pres-ent demand was intended as a fraud. But, shouldn't go to law-good morning Colonel." They say he lost a thousand dollars in bets at the Fair, and I guess you are about you are of getting into the poor-house, by publishing the paper. I am sorry for the girls that have made such a beginning of life. Caught by the tinsel of silk dresses and tained immense tracts of land of the Indians bonnets, they were drawn into a false position, that will very much damage their prospeets for life.

And this, perhaps, is as common a failing mong farmers as it is among city people. They begin life wrong, and start in business on a bigger seale than they can hold out .-They buy a big farm, generally twice as the Wabash. (McAffee's Hist. p. 43.) In 1779 they could boast of five hundred fightinterpolation on the force and the state and sprightly."

Interpolation and the state an ahockick (now Cohausey,) Wahatquenack (now Prince Maurice River,) Mahawskey, Ing men.

The Shawnees were originally from Georginal from Georgia, from whence they removed to Ohio. Deand Shacanum. These Kings, or tribes, respectively. It is pretty much like Deacon Smith's sing-ing at the evening meetings; he pitches his on em, but we spoil'em too much."

"No, no," says I, "they're well behaved to sit as judge, neither royal favor, nor pophundred. He don't stop to think how he's coming out.

And then if his wife begins in the house in the same way, it makes a mighty uncomfortablt concern. There was Tom Spalding and his wife began to keep house about the time I did. Tom was a little fast, and his wife was a little faster. She was handsome. fond of company, and must dress and live in tip top farmer's style. The farm, Tom bought, had an old house on it, but 'twas comfortable, and would have lasted ten years without laying out a dollar on it.

it fixed up, inside and out, before they moved in. So fom put on an addition, and new clap-boarded, and painted, and papered, and hard finished, and by the time he got thro', it about finished him. She must have extravagant carpets, and furniture, and a fine carriage to ride in, and exerything to match

the fine house. When Tom got through with his fitting out, he found himself fifteen hundred dol lars in debt. The farm was a good one, and produced grand crops, but with all he could purse. He says: do, the balance was on the wrong side at the close of every year, and at the end of a dozen years they had to sell out, and emigrate. chance to buy more stock, when he needed it. or to hire as much labor as he really needed necessary. A man may incur debt for a part of his land or stock, or for the tools of his a splendid house. Better to sleep on a pine bedstead, till you are able to pay for mahog.

posed of more kinds. Profusion is as unfa-torable to enjoyment as it is to health and got it all by heart. Sally has, I am certain. the purse. Simplicity and economy insure domestic comfort and prosperity; but a how she is getting on, over to the parsonage thriftless wife brings sure ruin. Don't Most stories end with the wedding, as if folks were of no consequence at all, after they got married. But as I am only writing a statement of facts, about things in the land of steady habits, you must expect to

hear of people after the honeymoon.

I felt bound to give Josiah and Sally a good setting out, for folks in their circumstances. There is some parsonage land, that Josiah knows how to make use of, and they have to live among farmers, and in plain farmer style. Now I hold, that a minister is bound to be an example to the flock, in his style of living, as well as in his morals, and in his religious duties. I have noticed, time and again, that example was a grand thing to put the nub on a sermon. If a man preaches from the text, "Owe no man anything," and drives a fast horse that he hasn't paid for somehow the two things don't seem to hitch together. I have known extravations are not subject to the yoke of Christ, without contracting a tincture of that infectious lightness which appears in the whole source of their conducts—Payton.

gant living to drive some ministers from their parishes. They got in debt, got discontented and sourcd, and were "not con-A PEEP AT THE SHADTOWN PARSONAGE. tent with such things as they had," until they were able to get better. I didn't want any such trouble in Shadenwn, and I knew a good deal depended upon beginning right. Lgave Sally a piano, but I sent along a churn

I had to get a new earriage for Sally's Black Hawk horse, but I sent down the next day a horse cart, with a lot of farm and garden tools, as a sort of insinuation that horse-

fiesh would sometimes be needed out of the all I can learn, the people are pretty well suited with the young folks, and with the arrangements I have made for them. They havn't got anything but what they can afford and nothing that they don't want to use. and that, I take it, is about the whole pith

of beginning life right. Yours to command, TIMOTHY BUNKER, Esq.

Hookertown, Nov. 15, 1858. A YANKEE DOWN SOUTH.

Well, I put up with a first-rate, good natured fellow that I met at a billiard table. I went in and was introduced to his wife, a fine fat woman-looking as though she lived on between the English and the Indians, in relation to the lands at the forks of the Delaware. The Chief addressed himself to the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands they now claimed had already been sold, to they now claimed had already been sold, to they now claimed had already been sold, to the lands and the lands put their daughters up for a show, have no right to complain if they are showed up.—

English and the Indians, in relation to the lands at the forks of the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands put their daughters up for a show, have no right to complain if they are showed up.—

English and the Indians, in relation to the lands at the forks of the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands put their daughters up for a show, have no right to complain if they are showed up.—

English and the Indians, in relation to the lands at the forks of the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands put their daughters up for a show, have no right to complain if they are showed up.—

English and the Indians, in relation to the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands are the lands at the forks of the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands are the lands at the forks of the Delaware tribes, and declared that the lands are the lands a

> the children as I went along. "Come here," said I, "you little rogue; ome here and tell me what your name is." The oldest came to me and says: "My name is Peter Smith."

"And what's your name, sir?" " Bob Smith."

The next said his name was Bill Smith, and the fourth said his name was Tommy didn't say much.

"Why," says I, "Mrs. Smith, I would not

sided within the present bounds of Salem and Cumbeland counties.

tachments found their way into Pennsylvania, and settled among the Delawares in and nobody can follow him. His wind is all largester counts and upon the counties. Oldman's Creek was called "Mosacka," and Salem Creek "Forcus." The Chiefs Tospaminkey and Henaminkey, conveyed all the lands lying between the above named creeks to John Fenwick, and which constidollars, and a fast horse for three or four tapping the oldest on the pate. I though Mrs. Smith would have died laffin' at that. her arms fell down by her side and she shook

the whole house laffia'.
"Do you think so, Cor. Jones," said she looking toward Mr. Smith, and I thought she'd go off in a fit.

"Yas" says I, "I do really." "Haw, haw, haw!" says Mrs. Smith, kind

o' half laffiin', you are too hard on me now with your jokes. "I ain't jokin' at all," says I, "they are handsome children and do look wonderfully like you." Just then a gal brought a light, in, and whew! if the little brats didn't turn out to be niggers, every one of 'em! Mr. and Mrs. Smith never had any children, and they sort o' petted them niggers as playthings. I never felt so streaked as I did when I found how things looked. If I

DOESTICKS AT CHURCH.

Doesticks went to a "fashionable church' in the city to buy a pew, but had a light

hadn't kissed the things I could a got over it:

but kissing 'em showed I was in earnest.

"I very soon discovered that no deal heads were allowed on this line, and that if a man couldn't pay he was put off the train. You see the silk dresses and other women fixin's kept him in debt, and he had no eign news, the state of the markets, the hope of a revival of religion, the rise in 'Eric the progress of the work of grace and the to carry on the farm to advantage. It is of no use to begin life in this way. If he had lived in the old house a few years, and waited for the finery until he had the cash in his pocket to pay for it, he might have been first, and brought seventy, eighty, and even one hundred dollars premium; the price was to pay merely for a choice, in addition to the in Hookertown to this day, and as thriving a man as there is in it. "Pay as you go," is to pay merely for a choice, in addition to the true principle for everything that isn't regular rent. I instantly saw I hadn't money enough to pay for a first-class cabin passage, but there might be a place for me somewhere. Jones bought a ticket, and trade But he might as well go to the poor-house as to run in debt for fine clothes, and Smith and Tompkins; but there was not a single seat that came to my pile, and I felt that I must give up the journey, or find a Or what shall a man give in cheaper conveyance, for I certainly couldn't his soul."—The great Authorafford to go to heaven at such exorbitant anity. Mark VIII, 36, 37.

RULES FOR GROWING OLD.

I am now an old man. I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always cat slowly - masticate well. Go to your food, to your rest, to your occupation, smiling. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. A violent tempest of passion tears down the constitution more than a typus fever. Cultivate a good memory; and to de this, you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it, Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his communicativeness.—Rev. Daniel Waldo,

I have found by experience that it is exceedingly difficult to converse much with Selections for Scrap Books, No. 5. DISLIKE.

istarday N. Cormany, Decem. 18.

Certain individuals' dislike of others is founded upon no better premises than that of some of the English towards the French near with it, to remind her that the cream of life was not all music. There was a lot of cane-bottom and mahogany chairs, but John French, because they are slaves, and wear the beginning of the present century. When

"Alas, friend," rejoined Mr. Stick-to theright, "I do assure you, and beseech you to receive the truth of my words, that that carriage. The aseful was presty well mixel on it all your life time; were you to live thousands of years, and yet never get beyond the limits of Vanity Fair! Yea; though you should deem yourself entering the gates of the Blessed City, it will be nothing but a miserable delusion."—Visit to the Celestial City by railroad, Mr. Smooth-it-away's.

> Some glances of real beauty may be seen in their faces who dwell in true meekness .-There is harmony in the sound of that voice to which Divine love gives utterance, and some appearance of right order in their temper and conduct, whose passions are regulaied; yet all these do not fully show forth that inward life to such who have not felt it; but this white stone and new name are known rightly to such only who have them. Woolman.

"If there were a greater concern on the part of Christians to be beautified with salvation, and a more ardent desire to assist looking fellows, and I started for my saddle the poor and needy, there would be less bags, in which I put a lot of sugar candy for time and money wasted in carnal decorations and more spirits redeemed from everlasting perdition."—" Why do you wear it?" by James E. Griffin, A. M.

Pardon my earnestness; there is peace, there is joy, there is fullness of satisfaction in seeking and serving God, and there is none in seeking and serving aught else in in the universe. Thousands have rejoiced Smith. I gave 'em sugar candy, and old in the discovery of this truth in this world; Mrs. Smith was so tickled that she laughed and tens of thousands have mourned over all the time. Mr. Smith looked ou, but it in eternity. Which will you do? - Jews-didn't say much.

True liberty, in my opinion, can only ex-"No" said she laffin, "I set a good deal place, nor any employment, to be a sanctua-

Benificence. -The power of doing good to worthy objects, is the only enviable circumstance in the lives of people of fortune. Such is the blessing of a benevolent heart, that, let the world frown as it will, it cannot possibly bereave it of happiness; since it can rejoice in the prosperity of others — Richardson.

Calumny and Detraction are sparks which if you do not blow them, will go out af themselves. The surest remedy against scandal, is to live it down by perseverance in well do-ing; and by praying to God that he would cure the distempered minds of those who traduce and injure us .- Boerhaave.

But this I can say, Gol knows how much rather I would be the obscure tenant of a lath and plaster cottage, with a lively sense of my interest in a Redeemer, than the most admired object of public notice without it.

Though I dars not perempterily tie to hours in the day, yet that day, in which God is not more than once sought to by prayer, is not well spent. — Jafray.

The religion of Jesus requires the subjec-tion of all earthly and selfish preference, and the conformity of every feeling and faculty to his holy will and service. - Listener. No one one is exempt from calumny .-Words said, the occasion of saying them not

known, however justly reported, may bear

a very different construction from what they would have done had the occasion been told. Richardson. Our faith, if real, will have respect unto the prescribed way, as well as unto the revealed inheritance,—a faith which must find in holicess here, as well as in hope of

heaven hereafter .- Chalmers. O for the single eye that looks always at truth, and overlooks the little bit and parcels of nonsense and frailty, whether of our own or other people's, which lie between us and it - Mary Ann Kelty.

"What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose hisows soulf Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul,"—The great Author of Christi-

Method is important, as it saves time; it is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in much more than a bad one.—

Straight is the way to life, and few there be that find it, is a remark which hath lost no part of its truth and weight by its antiquity .- Fothergill.

When man's strength ends, God's strength begins. Only let faith wait upon him.-

The inculcation of fortitude, prudence, humility, temperance, self-denial.—this is They only are too busy who lose God in their business .- Letier of Philip Henry.

A christian is always a martyr in action or in affection .- Jaffray. The remedy by which peace is to be found, is to come out of self.—Fenelon.

"It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in man.—Psalms.